

missioner on the International Whaling Commission. Aron is Director of the Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Aron was born June 26, 1930, in Brooklyn, N.Y. He received a B.S. from Brooklyn College and an M.S. (1957) and Ph. D. (1960) from the University of Washington.

From 1956 to 1961, he was an assistant professor at the University of Washington. He was head of the biological oceanography group at GM Defense Research Laboratories from 1961 to 1967. From 1967 to 1969, Aron was deputy head of the Office of Oceanography and Limnology at the Smithsonian Institution.

From 1969 to 1971, Aron was Director of the Oceanography and Limnology Program. Since 1971 he has been Director of the Office of Ecology and Environmental Conservation.

Aron serves on the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission and is a member of the Working Group of the Committee on Oceanography of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council.

## United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

### *Announcement of Intention To Nominate John Newhouse To Be Assistant Director. June 21, 1977*

The President today announced that he will nominate John Newhouse, of Washington, D.C., to be Assistant Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for International Security Programs. Newhouse is a Counselor at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

He was born February 6, 1929, in East Orange, N.J. He received an A.B. from Duke University in 1950 and served in the U.S. Air Force from 1951 to 1952.

Newhouse worked as a journalist from 1952 to 1959, working for United Press, Collier's magazine, and the radio and television networks. From 1959 to 1964, he was on the staff of the Senate Committee for Foreign Relations, where he had responsibility for NATO and European affairs, for the Middle East, and for various functional operations of the committee.

From 1964 to 1966, Newhouse was in France on a Ford Foundation grant. During this period he wrote a book called "Collision in Brussels: The Common Market Crisis of June 30, 1965." From 1966 to 1968, he served as European director of a project funded by the Twentieth

Century Fund and the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques and wrote another book, "De Gaulle and the Anglo-Saxons."

In 1969 Newhouse became a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington and co-authored and edited a Brookings book, "U.S. Troops in Europe: Issues, Costs and Choices." He left Brookings to do a series of articles on the SALT talks for the New Yorker, which he expanded into another book, "Cold Dawn: The Story of SALT." Since 1973 he has been Counselor to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

## Export Administration Amendments of 1977

### *The President's Remarks on Signing H.R. 5840 Into Law. June 22, 1977*

For many months I've spoken strongly on the need for legislation to outlaw secondary and tertiary boycotts and discrimination against American businessmen on religious or national grounds. During the campaign I called this a profound moral issue from which we should not shrink.

My concern about foreign boycotts stemmed, of course, from our special relationship with Israel, as well as from the economic, military and security needs of both our countries. But the issue also goes to the very heart of free trade among all nations.

I am, therefore, particularly pleased today to sign into law the 1977 amendments to the Export Administration Act, which will keep foreign boycott practices from intruding directly into American commerce.

The new law does not threaten or question the sovereign right of any nation to regulate its own commerce with other countries, nor is it directed toward any particular country. The bill seeks instead to end the divisive effects on American life of foreign boycotts aimed at Jewish members of our society. If we allow such a precedent to become established, we open the door to similar action against any ethnic, religious, or racial group in America.

This legislation owes much to the hard work of Senators Stevenson and Proxmire, Congressmen Zablocki, Rosenthal, Hamilton, Bingham, Solarz, Whalen, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee—Foreign Relations Committee, and to many others.

And it owes just as much to the patient perseverance of the Business Roundtable, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress, as well as other groups.

The openness of their discussion and of the delicate legislative process which shaped this bill has reconfirmed my own belief in the value of open government.

This cooperative effort between the business community, the Jewish leaders, the Congress, and the executive branch can serve as a model for what can be accomplished in even more difficult areas, when reasonable people agree to sit down together in good will and good faith.

I'm confident that the divisive issues in the Middle East, which give rise to current boycotts, can be resolved equally satisfactorily through a similar process of reasonable, peaceful cooperation.

My administration will now effectively enforce this important legislation.

I want to congratulate again all the distinguished Americans in the Congress and otherwise who are gathered around me for this ceremony and to express my confidence that the enforcement of this legislation will help to lessen the tensions in the Middle East and hopefully lead to a permanent peace in that troubled region.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. at the signing ceremony in the Rose Garden at the White House.

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 5840) is Public Law 95-52, approved June 22, 1977.

## Bilateral Air Services Agreement With the United Kingdom

*Statement by the President on the Agreement Reached in London. June 22, 1977*

I am pleased that the delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom have come to an agreement on the issues involved in the negotiations over continuation of commercial air service between our two countries.

The signing of an agreement in principle means that disruption in air service on the North Atlantic, Pacific, and Caribbean routes has been avoided. The agreement ensures that international air service between Britain and the United States will continue to function in an atmosphere of healthy competition—an atmosphere which will benefit consumers and airlines alike.

I extend my personal appreciation to Special Ambassador Alan Boyd and to the members of the United States delegation.

Our new agreement should demonstrate to the world that the warm relations our two nations have enjoyed are as strong today as they have ever been.

## The Cyprus Conflict

*The President's Message to the Congress Reporting on Progress Made Toward the Conclusion of a Negotiated Settlement of the Conflict. June 22, 1977*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by Public Law 94-104, this report describes what has occurred during the last sixty days toward settlement of the Cyprus problem and the efforts the Administration has made toward that goal.

In my last report, I promised to work closely with the Congress on this problem, and to devote whatever effort might be required to bring about a truly just and lasting peace in Cyprus. I emphasized as well the importance of continuing to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Greece and Turkey, our two major allies in the eastern Mediterranean.

Since my last report on April 15, there have been only a few significant developments with regard to Cyprus. This pause is to some extent a reflection of understandable preoccupation of the parties with the Turkish national elections of June 5. Even so, talks between the two Cyprus communities took place in Nicosia in late May and early June. These discussions allowed some clarification of the positions presented during the earlier meetings in Vienna which had taken place under the chairmanship of the United Nations Secretary General. The United Nations Security Council authorized a further six-month extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force on Cyprus (UNFICYP) on June 15, and we expect that the negotiating process will resume at an early date between the two Cypriot communities.

I would add that while I was in London in conjunction with the NATO Summit meeting in May, I met separately with the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers. Secretary Vance, National Security Advisor Brzezinski and the Special Representative for eastern Mediterranean matters, Clark Clifford, were also present. I used the opportunity for a brief discussion of the Cyprus problem as well as a review of other elements of our relationship with these two valued NATO allies. Mr. Clifford also had separate discussions with both Prime Minister Caramanlis and Prime Minister Demirel. I believe both gov-